

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 33 of 1890.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RÁJPÚTÁNA,

Received up to 18th August 1890.

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**POLITICAL AND NATIVE STATES.**

The *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 7th August, adverting to the

Circulation,  
400 copies.

Circulars alleged to have been sent to the Native Chiefs in Central India by the Agent to the Governor-General.

two circulars alleged to have been addressed by the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India to the Native Chiefs under his jurisdiction,

asking them not to have anything to do with the *Amrita Bazár Patrika* and other newspapers hostile to Government and with the National Congress, observes that the Agent to the Governor-General is mistaken if he thinks that *Amirta Bazár Patrika* or any other native newspaper is disloyal. Though the *Amríta Bazár Patrika* is a little bold in its tone and utterances, not a single seditious word is ever to be found in it. But of course it exposes the arbitrary and highhanded proceedings of Government officers which are calculated to diminish the popularity of British rule with the people. All classes of people are highly grateful to Government for the benefits it has conferred on the country. The freedom of the press is one of the greatest blessings of British rule. Does the Agent to the Governor-General disapprove of the grant of that freedom? The object of the National Congress is to promote the interests

of both the Government and the people, and that movement has nothing objectionable in it, as has been admitted by many statesmen. If the Agent has issued the circulars above referred to, it is to be hoped that the Government of India will cancel them.

Circulation,  
200 copies.

The *Mauj-i-Nerbudda* (Hoshangabad), of the 8th August, complains that since the death of Munshi Jámalu-l-din, the office of prime minister in Bhopal has been held by outsiders, and that their administration has not been satisfactory. It would be well if some able nobleman of the state were again appointed to the post.

The *Najmu-l-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 11th August, complains that whenever the Kashmir question is raised in parliament, the Mahárája is called bad names by some member or other. Sir John Gorst, during a late debate, accused His Highness of corruption and dishonesty, and on a later occasion Sir Richard Temple called him a man of bad character. The application of such abusive terms to the Mahárája must have grieved all the loyal native princes, who are always ready to sacrifice their lives and property in behalf of Government.

Circulation,  
380 copies.

Proposal regarding the performance of the drama called Muhammad in England.

The *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 14th August, referring to the rumour that a dramatic company in England desires to perform a drama called the Muhammad, observes that such a performance will wound the feelings of the whole Muhammadan world, and hopes that the British Government, which rules over many millions of Musalmáns, will prohibit the intended performance. Some time ago it was proposed to act the same drama at Paris, but the French Government prohibited the performance at the instance of the Porte.

#### ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,  
425 copies.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 7th August, with reference to the reform of the police force, complains



of the alleged highhanded and arbitrary proceedings of the police officials, and suggests that Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors should be educated and respectable men and should receive suitable pay. Natives should be eligible for Assistant District Superintendentships. There should be no writer constables, and the Sub-Inspectors should be required to record all reports themselves. Constables, being generally an ignorant and narrow-minded class of people, should not be promoted to the posts of head constables. Police inquiries into cases should not be made by any official below the rank of Inspector. In towns and other places where there are Honorary Magistrates, their services might be utilized for the purpose. All habitual criminals should be branded with a hot iron or marked in some other way, in order that they might be easily identified. Another necessary reform which should be effected is a curtailment of the extensive powers exercised by the police, which enable them to tyrannize over the people. Above all, the District Superintendent of Police should strictly watch the proceedings of the subordinate police officials.

The *Hindūstān* (Kálákankar), of the 14th August, says that, at last, Mr. Warburton has taken two months' leave to institute a criminal prosecution against the *Tribune* for libel. The *Civil and Military Gazette* advises him to raise Rs. 50,000 from public subscription, in order that he may be able to prosecute all those newspapers, too, which have published extracts from the *Tribune*. This is nothing more than building castles in the air. It is difficult to understand how the *Tribune* can be accused of defamation. The Panjáb Government condemned Mr. Warburton's orders in connection with the preparation of the descriptive rolls of criminals as improper, rebuked him, and praised the *Tribune* for exposing his objectionable proceedings. In a recent resolution the Government has found him guilty of having obtained loans of money in an improper manner, and has transferred him to Sialkot where, according to the declaration of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, there will be a decrease of Rs. 100 in his pay and allowances. Evidently

Circulation,  
500 copies.

this reduction in his emoluments is a kind of punishment, and the Panjáb Government has declined to pay the cost of the prosecution. Under these circumstances, how will he be able to prove the charge of defamation against the *Tribune*? Indeed, the Panjáb Government should not have given him permission for the institution of a prosecution. He had better devote the money, which he has raised from subscription, to the clearing off of his debts, and perform still more important services to Government and the public than those done in the past. In that case the public will soon forget his faults.

Circulation,  
100 copies.

The *Nizámu-l-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 10th August, states that the butchers desired to build a mosque at Bahjoi, pargana Sambhal, Moradabad district. But the Hindús protested against the proposal, and an outbreak of riots became imminent. A Police Inspector from Chandausi and the Tahsildár of Sambhal at once went to Bahjoi and prevented riots. Ten police constables from Moradabad and an equal number from Chandausi have been sent to Bahjoi. Probably the Hindú police constables secretly sympathized with the Hindús. The dispute has not yet been settled.

Circulation,  
200 copies.

The *Agra Punch* of the 12th August, on the authority of a correspondent, complains that the Hindús of Aligarh submitted a petition to the District Magistrate praying for the prohibition of the slaughter of kine by Musalmáns at their houses on the day of the Id. But the Magistrate justly rejected their petition. The Hindús were displeased and resolved not to buy anything from Musalmáns, though they would have no objection to sell things to the latter. Similarly, the Musalmáns have stopped all dealings with the Hindús. Are the Hindús justified in interfering with the religious ceremonies of Musalmáns? What do the Congressionists, who represent the natives as one nation, say to this interference? It is to be hoped that Government will never accede to the mischievous requests of the Congress.



The *Hindústáni* (Lucknow), of the 10th August, publishes an Urdu translation of a letter contributed by Mr. William Digby, C.I.E., to the Calcutta *Bengalee*, in which he shows that Her Majesty always calls the inhabitants of this country Hindústánis and not natives, and asks the *Bengalee* to refrain from the use of the term natives, on the ground that it implies contempt. The *Hindústáni* is glad to notice that the *Indian Mirror*, the *Hindú* and some other newspapers have abandoned the use of the term native, and observes that it will itself never use that term.

Circulation,  
300 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 8th August, complains that the Urdu Government Gazette is written in very unpolite language. When an official is transferred, he is said to be *tabdil kiyá gayá*, which, being in the singular number, is, according to Urdu idiom, an unpolite expression. The Government translator could have no difficulty in using the plural verb *tabdil kiye gaye*. In the English version of the Government Gazette the word Mr. should be prefixed to the names of natives, as is done to those of Europeans, and in the Urdu version the word Mr. should be retained with the names of Europeans, and the term Sahib should be added after the names of natives. The translation of any subject in the English version is generally published after one or two weeks in the Urdu version, when the same has already appeared in vernacular newspapers, and therefore the information supplied by the Urdu Government Gazette is old and stale. It would be well if arrangements were made to avoid this delay.

Circulation,  
175 copies.

A correspondent of the *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 15th August, takes exception to the use of singular verbs in notifications regarding the transfer, &c., of officials published in the Urdu Government Gazette, on the ground that the Urdu idiom requires the use of verbs in the plural number, and also suggests that the word Sahib should be put after the name of every native official in notifications published in the Urdu version of the Government Gazette.

Circulation,  
219 copies.

The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 8th August, says that the European sportman who shot a native in Kapurthala has been acquitted: similarly, the European soldier who killed a native woman near Delhi has been declared innocent. It would seem that natives take a special delight in being killed by Europeans. Such deaths are not to be regretted, inasmuch as they tend to diminish the population of this poor country.

Circulation,  
500 copies.

The *Hindústáni* (Kálákankar), of the 10th August, refers to the recent comments of the *Pioneer* and the *Hindu Patriot* on the income tax, and observes that even the *Pioneer* does not approve of that tax. The *Hindu Patriot* is right in urging an entire abolition of that unpopular impost, on the ground that the condition of the imperial treasury is now satisfactory, owing to the fall of exchange and the improvement of the sources of income. The tax should be abolished as soon as possible, but pending the abolition, the limit of minimum taxable income should be raised to Rs. 1,000 a year. But there is no reason why Government servants should first be exempted from the payment of the tax, as recommended by the *Pioneer*. They are not worse off than private persons, and there is no difficulty in realizing the tax from them.

#### EDUCATION.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 8th August, complains that text books are prescribed for study in schools in these provinces, more with a view to benefit the favourite authors or publishers than in consideration of their merits. A book hardly worth two or three annas is sold for one rupee. Whenever a text book is wanted in any subject, a notice should be given in newspapers inviting authors to prepare and submit their books, and the best book among those received may be selected. The author should have the exclusive right of publishing the book only for one year, and after the lapse of one year any man may publish it.



This arrangement would lead to a great reduction in the price of school books, owing to competition among printers and publishers. The Urdu and Persian books prepared by the Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám of Lahore for Muhammadan schools are much better than those taught in schools in these provinces. Mr. Nesfield's English readers and Munshi Rám Kishan's Persian readers have been prescribed as text books for all the classes in schools. Munshi Rám Kishan's books are hardly liked by any other man except by Mr. White, the Director, and Mr. Nesfield, the Inspector of Schools.

#### RAILWAY.

The *Hindústáni* (Lucknow), of the 10th August, complains that although native passengers contribute a lion's share of the railway revenues, they are treated in a most shameful way by the railway officials. Had any passengers in England been treated in the way that a large number of natives were at the Lucknow station, they would have undoubtedly broken the head of the station master. Although the railway officials at the Lucknow station knew very well that the railroad between Unao and Cawnpore was submerged, owing to floods, on Tuesday night, and that no train could consequently go beyond Unao, several hundreds of passengers were booked for Cawnpore the following day. Mr. Pope and the railway engineers went to Unao in a special train, but none of them told the booking clerk not to issue tickets for stations beyond Unao. On its arrival at Ajgain the down train met another train, which was coming back from Unao, and the passengers in the latter told those in the former that they had been compelled to return on account of the floods, and complained of the inconvenience and trouble to which they had been exposed during their stay at Unao. The passengers in the down train, except those who intended to go to Unao, were obliged to return to Lucknow. Some educated men in the train told the higher railway authorities, who were at Ajgain on their way to Unao, that the passengers

Circulation,  
300 copies.

Refund of fares to passengers who could not go to Cawnpore, owing to the Ganges flood.

had been deceived by the railway officials at Lucknow ; and on this the authorities promised that the fares paid by them would be refunded. On their arrival at Lucknow they expected that the fares would be at once refunded, but the payment was delayed, and at last they were told in the evening that they could go to Cawnpore *viâ* Chandausi or Benares on payment of excess fare, but that no refunds could be made before the restoration of communication between Unao and Cawnpore. It is a matter of deep regret that passengers should be treated in this way by a state railway. If any of them had filed a suit in the Small Cause Court for the recovery of his fare, he would have taught the railway authorities a very useful lesson.

#### LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,  
425 copies,

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 7th August, on the authority of its Kakori correspondent, complains that thieves and bad characters have made themselves a terror to the people at Kakori, who have to be on the alert all night for the protection of their property, and that the chaukidárs do not keep proper watch and ward. The Deputy Commissioner should make an example of some bad characters and have a general list of all such men prepared.

Circulation,  
200 copies.

The *Mashir-i-Qaisar* (Lucknow), for July, received on the 17th August, complains of the prevalence of the game of quail-fighting among the people at Lucknow, and urges that the game involves cruelty to the birds and encourages gambling.



## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

| No. | NAME.                             | LOCALITY.       | LANGUAGE.      | MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE. | NAME OF PUBLISHER.     | DATE OF PAPER. | DATE OF RECEIPT. | CIRCULATION.                                     |
|-----|-----------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
|     |                                   |                 |                |                               |                        | 1890.          | 1890.            |                                                  |
| 1   | <i>Agra Punch</i>                 | ... Agra        | Urdu           | Weekly                        | Amír Khán              | Aug. 12th      | Aug. 17th        | 200 copies.                                      |
| 2   | <i>Akhbár-i-Álam</i>              | ... Meerut      | "              | "                             | Muqarrab Husain, Khán. | " "            | " 15th           | 63 "                                             |
| 3   | <i>Akhbár-ul-Momáin</i>           | ... Lucknow     | "              | Bi-monthly,                   | Zawár Husain           | 2nd            | 12th             | 200 "                                            |
| 4   | <i>Aligarh Institute Gazette,</i> | ... Aligarh     | Urdu-Eng-lish. | Bi-weekly                     | Alím-ul-lah            | " 12th         | " 14th           | 487 copies (including 282 copies taken by Govt.) |
| 5   | <i>Almora Akhbár</i>              | ... Almora      | Hindi          | Weekly                        | Sadá Nand              | 11th           | 13th             | 94 copies.                                       |
| 6   | <i>Amír-i-Akhbár</i>              | ... Meerut      | Urdu           | "                             | Amír Alí               | " 1st & 8th    | " 14th & 16th    | 200 "                                            |
| 7   | <i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>             | ... Lucknow     | "              | "                             | Kishun Lal             | " 9th          | " 12th           | 159 "                                            |
| 8   | <i>Árya Pattra</i>                | ... Bareilly    | Hindi          | Monthly                       | Raj Bahádúr            | For June       | " 17th           | 600 "                                            |
| 9   | <i>Ázád</i>                       | ... Lucknow     | Urdu           | Weekly                        | Ahmad Alí              | Aug. 15th      | " 16th           | 219 "                                            |
| 10  | <i>Bhārat Jivan</i>               | ... Benares     | Hindi          | "                             | Rām Krishn Varmá,      | " 11th         | " 14th           | 1,500 "                                          |
| 11  | <i>Bulbul-i-Hind</i>              | ... Moradabad,  | Urdu           | "                             | Kishun Sarúp           | " 8th          | " 12th           | 150 "                                            |
| 12  | <i>Daddaba-i-Qaisarí</i>          | ... Bareilly    | "              | "                             | Thákúr Prasád          | " 9th          | " 13th           | 250 "                                            |
| 13  | <i>Daddaba-i-Sikandarí</i>        | ... Rámpur      | "              | "                             | Muhammad Husain        | " 11th         | " "              | 450 "                                            |
| 14  | <i>Dabir-i-Hind</i>               | ... Agra        | "              | Tri-monthly,                  | Amín-ul-dín            | " 10th         | " 12th           | 70 "                                             |
| 15  | <i>Hamdard</i>                    | ... Fyzabad     | "              | Weekly                        | Samsám Alí             | " 8th & 16th   | " 13th & 18th    | 226 "                                            |
| 16  | <i>Hilál</i>                      | ... Moradabad,  | "              | "                             | Ilahí Bakhsh           | " 10th         | " 13th           | 100 "                                            |
| 17  | <i>Hindustán</i>                  | ... Kálákankar, | Hindi          | " Daily                       | Gur Datt Sukla         | " 10th to 17th | " 12th to 18th   | 500 "                                            |
| 18  | <i>Hindustání</i>                 | ... Lucknow     | Urdu           | Weekly                        | Gangá Prasád Varmá.    | " 10th         | " 12th           | 300 "                                            |

## List of newspapers examined--(concluded).

| No. | NAME.                        | LOCALITY.    | LANGUAGE.      | MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE. | NAME OF PUBLISHER.          | DATE OF PAPER. | DATE OF RECEIPT. | CIRCULATION.                                     |
|-----|------------------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| 19  | <i>Jaipur Gazette</i>        | Jaipur       | Hindi-Urdu.    | Bi-weekly                      | Mahávīr Prasād              | Aug. 6th       | Aug. 14th        | 100 copies.                                      |
| 20  | <i>Jalwa-i-Ezadi</i>         | Meerut       | Urdu           | Weekly                         | Muhammad Khalīl             | " 5th          | " 12th           | 120 "                                            |
| 21  | <i>Kanauj Punch</i>          | Kanauj       | "              | Bi-monthly                     | Bhagū Khan                  | " 15th         | " 18th           | 325 "                                            |
| 22  | <i>Kárnámah</i>              | Lucknow      | "              | Weekly                         | Muhammad Yáqúb              | " 11th         | " 14th           | 250 "                                            |
| 23  | <i>Káshī Pattriká</i>        | Benares      | Hindi-Urdu.    | "                              | Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A. | " 15th         | " 16th           | 475 copies (including 344 copies taken by Govt.) |
| 24  | <i>Káyasth Reformer</i>      | Lucknow      | Urdu           | "                              | Thákur Prasád               | " 9th          | " 13th           | 350 copies.                                      |
| 25  | <i>Káyasth Shubh Chintak</i> | Bareilly     | Hindi          | "                              | Thákur Prasád               | " 11th         | " 16th           | 200 "                                            |
| 26  | <i>Káyasth Upkarak</i>       | Agra         | Urdu           | "                              | Náráyan Prasád              | " 13th         | " 16th           | 400 "                                            |
| 27  | <i>Khattri Hétkari</i>       | "            | "              | Monthly                        | Díná Náth                   | For Aug.       | " 13th           | 375 "                                            |
| 28  | <i>Khichri Samáchar</i>      | Mirzapur     | Hindi-English. | Weekly                         | Mádhó Prasád                | Aug. 9th       | " 15th           | 700 "                                            |
| 29  | <i>Mashir-i-Qaisar</i>       | Lucknow      | Urdu           | Monthly                        | Ghulam Muhammad.            | For July       | " 17th           | 200 "                                            |
| 30  | <i>Matlá-i-Núr</i>           | Cawnpore     | "              | Weekly                         | Gaurí Shankar               | Aug. 9th       | " 12th           | 50 "                                             |
| 31  | <i>Manj-i-Narbudda</i>       | Hoshangabad. | "              | "                              | Abdul Karim                 | " 8th          | " 14th           | 200 "                                            |
| 32  | <i>Máhr-i-Nimroz</i>         | Bijnor       | "              | "                              | Karim-ul-lah                | " 14th         | " 17th           | 380 "                                            |
| 33  | <i>Mufid-i-Am</i>            | Agra         | "              | Tri-monthly                    | Ahmad Khan                  | " 10th         | " 16th           | 200 "                                            |
| 34  | <i>Naiyar-i-Azam</i>         | Moradabad,   | "              | Weekly                         | Amjad Ali                   | " 11th         | " 15th           | 250 "                                            |
| 35  | <i>Najm-ul-Akhdar</i>        | Etawah       | "              | "                              | Rúhu-l-lah Khán             | " 8th          | " 17th           | 175 "                                            |





